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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

C. L. Marlatt, Chairman; W. A. Orton, George B. Sudworth, W. D. Hunter, Karl F. Kellerman. R. C. Althouse, Secretary.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JULY, 1916.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Extension of bonding period beyond the 40 days provided in Regulation 7 for the disinfection of imported cotton authorized	85
Plant quarantine decision No. 10	86
Postponement of the effective date of amendment No. 5 to the rules and regulations governing the importation of cotton into the United States	86
Instructions to postmasters relative to Notice of Quarantine No. 24	86
Instructions to postmasters relative to Notice of Quarantine No. 25	87
Press notice relative to the quarantine against corn from the Orient	88
Letter relative to carrying of pineapples from the Territory of Hawaii in passengers' baggage	88
List of current quarantine and other restrictive orders	90

EXTENSION OF BONDING PERIOD BEYOND THE 40 DAYS PROVIDED IN REGULATION 7 FOR THE DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED COTTON AUTHORIZED.

JULY 1, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: The collectors of customs at the ports of Boston, New York, and San Francisco have been advised that this department has no objection to an extension of the bonding period of 40 days provided in Regulation 7 of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States for the disinfection of imported cotton to a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of entry of the cotton, upon the request of importers, providing the importers get the consent of their sureties, in proper form, to such extension.

Pending disinfection imported cotton must be stored in warehouses licensed under Regulation 10, as provided in the last paragraph of Regulation 7, and can not be removed from the port of entry until it has been disinfected. After disinfection imported cotton may be stored only in licensed warehouses.

Yours very truly,

JOS. H. BATT,
Assistant in Charge Cotton Importations.

PLANT QUARANTINE DECISION NO. 10.

The Federal Horticultural Board recommends that amendment No. 5, issued June 8, 1916, effective August 1, 1916, to the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton into the United States, as revised January 25, 1916, effective February 1, 1916, be suspended, and that the same shall go into effect January 1, 1917, in a form to be hereafter adopted and published.

C. L. MARLATT,
Chairman.
W. A. ORTON,
GEO. B. SUDWORTH,
W. D. HUNTER,
K. F. KELLERMAN,
Federal Horticultural Board.
R. C. ALTHOUSE,
Secretary of Board.
JOS. H. BATT,
Assistant in Charge Cotton Importations.

Approved:
D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 1, 1916.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENT NO. 5 TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON INTO THE UNITED STATES.

JULY 3, 1916.

DEAR SIRS: There is inclosed herewith a copy of Plant Quarantine Decision No. 10, postponing the effective date of the amendment referred to above from August 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917. This amendment places certain restrictions on the importations of burlap or other fabric which has been used to cover cotton and to which particles of cotton adhere, the purpose being to prevent the introduction into the United States of the most destructive known cotton pest, the pink boll worm, which might be contained in the seeds in the adherent particles of cotton.

A further investigation will be conducted by the Board, and the amendment will be revised and reissued in ample time for consideration in connection with contracts to be entered into for the year beginning January 1, 1917.

Yours very truly,

JOS. H. BATT,
Assistant in Charge Cotton Importations.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

Seed and All Other Portions of Indian Corn, as Well as Certain Closely Related Plants, Prohibited Importation in the Mails from the Philippine Islands.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 10, 1916.

DIRECTOR OF POSTS,
Manila, Philippine Islands.

SIR: I have to invite your attention to the accompanying copy of Quarantine Order No. 24 (effective July 1, 1916), issued by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States on April 29, 1916, under authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, prohibiting the importation into the United States from the Philippine Islands of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize and certain closely

related plants in the raw or unmanufactured state, and will thank you to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the acceptance of the products named for mailing from the Philippine Islands to the United States.

Respectfully,

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 10, 1916.

POSTMASTER,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Your attention is invited to Quarantine Order No. 24, effective July 1, 1916, issued April 29, 1916, by the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, and published in the Daily Bulletin of June 23, 1916, a copy of which is inclosed. This order prohibits the importation into the United States from the Philippine Islands of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize and certain closely related plants in the raw or unmanufactured state, and you are instructed to treat as unmailable and return to the Philippine Islands any of the prohibited products mentioned received in the mails from those islands.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[Copies of the above letter were also sent to postmasters at Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal.]

Restrictions on the Mailing of Certain Plants and Plant Products from Portions of the New England States Quarantined on Account of the Gipsy Moth and the Brown-tail Moth.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 8, 1916.

THE POSTMASTER:

Inclosed for your information and guidance, under the provisions of section 478, Postal Laws and Regulations, is a copy of Quarantine Order No. 25 issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective July 1, 1916, quarantining certain areas in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, for the brown-tail moth and the gipsy moth.

The coniferous trees, or parts thereof, and decorative plants; the forest-plant products; the field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products for planting or propagation, and the deciduous trees and shrubs, or such parts thereof as bear leaves, the movement of which is restricted by the quarantine order above referred to, may be accepted for mailing only under the conditions prescribed by that order. Such of these articles as are required by the quarantine order to be inspected by the Department of Agriculture may be accepted for mailing only when accompanied with a certificate of a representative of that department to the effect that they have been inspected and found free from the brown-tail moth or gipsy moth, or both, as the case may be.

Maps showing the areas quarantined on account of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth can be obtained on application to Mr. A. F. Burgess, agent of the Department of Agriculture, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

These instructions supersede those published on page 4 of the August, 1915, supplement to the Official Postal Guide.

A. M. DOCKERY,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

[Above letter was sent to all postmasters in the New England States.]

QUARANTINE AGAINST CORN FROM THE ORIENT.

[The following press notice was issued from the office of information of the department, July 15, 1916.]

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced an extension of the quarantine against Indian corn from the Orient to cover all of southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands. The importation is prohibited of seed and all other portions of maize and closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*.

This quarantine is made necessary by the presence in these regions of several highly destructive diseases, caused by fungi of the downy mildew group, related to our grape mildew and to potato late blight. One species, the *Peronospora maydis*, is, so far as is known, limited to maize. It attacks the young plants, causing great damage in some parts of Java. Another, *Sclerospora sacchari*, first described from Formosa but known to occur also in the Fiji Islands and Queensland, is also a very destructive parasite which in favorable seasons completely prevents corn from developing any fruit in Formosa. Unlike the Java corn disease the Queensland leaf stripe disease attacks also sugar cane, upon which it is a destructive parasite. The present quarantine, therefore, protects the sugar industry of Hawaii also. A corn downy mildew different from the one in Java is known to occur in British India, where it causes serious damage. In the Philippines a downy mildew attacks corn very destructively, causing in extreme cases total loss of the crop. All of these downy mildews are favored by warm, moist weather such as is considered to be ideal corn-growing weather in the Mississippi Valley. It is probable that if they succeeded in entering the United States and got into the Mississippi Valley they would be able to cause immense damage.

Besides the corn downy mildews another group of corn parasites has been found in the Orient, namely, *Physoderma maydis* Miyabe, from South Japan, and *Physoderma zeae-maydis* Shaw, from India. The Japanese species is said to prevent fruiting of maize entirely in case the plants are attacked when very young.

JULY 21, 1916.

DEAR MR. PEMBERTON: Your letter of June 19 was duly received and, in the absence of Mr. Marlatt, referred to me for attention.

I note that Mr. Willard desires to be informed (1) as to whether he is authorized to issue permits for the carrying of pineapples in passengers' baggage in view of the fact that no bills of lading are issued for such baggage, and (2) as to whether it would be lawful to issue permits to passengers taking pineapples in their baggage on Japanese steamers, as it is contrary to the coasting laws to take freight on such vessels from the Hawaiian Islands to the continental United States.

In view of the legal questions involved, I referred your letter to the solicitor of this department for advice, and am just in receipt of his reply, which is quoted below for your information:

The intention of these regulations—Regulations 2, 4, and 5 of Notice of Quarantine No. 13—is to permit shipments or transportation of pineapples upon a proper showing that they are free from insect infestation. Regulation 4 was designed to regulate transportation by common carriers, and is not applicable to the transportation of pineapples as a part of a passenger's baggage. Transportation of pineapples or bananas in small quantities under the direct supervision or care of the owner may be permitted under the terms of regulation 2, if the container is plainly marked and has attached thereto the inspection certificate or a copy thereof as required by regulation 5, and the container is of material approved by the inspector. In this connection it may be stated that if the fruit is placed in a trunk or other article of baggage and not carried as a separate parcel, then the marking required by regulation 5 must be on the outside of the trunk or other article; or, if this would for any reason be impracticable, the certificate should be kept in the possession of the owner, for ready reference if called upon to show compliance with the plant quarantine act.

Section 4311 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides:

"Vessels of 20 tons and upward enrolled in pursuance of this title and having a license in force, or vessels of less than 20 tons, which, although not enrolled, have a license in force as required by this title, and no others, shall be deemed vessels of the United States, entitled to the privileges of vessels employed in the coasting trade or fisheries."

The fact that the coastwise laws are made applicable to ships voyaging between the Hawaiian Islands and the mainland, by act of April 30, 1900 (31 Stat., 161), and that steamers of a Japanese line are not entitled to the privileges of coasting ships would seem to present no difficulty in this case, since pineapples intended for personal use and not for trade, barter, or sale would not come within the prohibition of such laws. It is suggested, however, that the matter be taken up with the local customs officers before issuing a certificate in any such case.

Yours very truly,

R. C. ALTHOUSE,
Secretary of Board.

Mr. C. E. PEMBERTON,
Honolulu, T. H.

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

QUARANTINE ORDERS.

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 6, with regulations: Prohibits the interstate movement of date palms or date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Cal., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Cal.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; except in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine, on account of two injurious scale insects, to wit, the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Quarantine No. 9: Prohibits the importation of cotton seed and cottonseed hulls from the Territory of Hawaii on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 13, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii of any fruit or vegetables upon which the Mediterranean fruit fly or the melon fly breeds, or which, from proximity of growth or the requirements of packing and shipping, may carry infection, including:

Alligator pears, bananas, carambolas, Chinese ink berries, Chinese oranges, Chinese plums, coffee berries, cucumbers, damson plums, eugenias, figs, grapes, grapefruit, green peppers, guavas, kamani nuts, kumquats, limes, loquats, mangoes, mock oranges, mountain apples, melons, natal or kafir plums, oranges, papayas, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, prickly pears, rose apples, star apples, string beans, squashes, and tomatoes, except that bananas and pineapples may be moved from the Territory of Hawaii in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary.

Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane known to occur in these Territories.

Quarantine No. 23, as revised, with regulations: Prohibits the movement of cotton from Hawaii to the continental United States except in accordance with the regulations prescribed in the Notice of Quarantine.

Quarantine No. 25, with regulations: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of the plants and plant products listed therein, until such plants and plant products have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and certified to be free from the gypsy moth or the brown-tail moth, or both, as the case may be. This quarantine covers portions of the New England States.

FOREIGN QUARANTINES.

Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of the common or Irish potato from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart.

Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly.

Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all five-leafed pines, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland of all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust.

Quarantine No. 8, as amended, with regulations: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Lower California, and Tamaulipas, Mexico, of cotton seed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties and cottonseed hulls, on account of the pink bollworm.

Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear, on account of the avocado weevil.

Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases of the sugar cane occurring in such countries. There are no restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus" as used in this quarantine includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratæ*.

Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by quarantine, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*).

Quarantine No. 24: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.), and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn.

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS.

In addition to nursery stock, the entry of which was brought under regulation with the passage of the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912, orders have been issued by the Secretary of Agriculture regulating the entry of potatoes, avocados, and cotton, under the authority contained in section 5 of this act.

The order of December 22, 1913, covering admission of foreign potatoes under restriction, prohibits the importation of potatoes from all foreign countries except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests.

The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued

under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted only through the port of New York, and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado, and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age, is prohibited.

The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations provide for the unrestricted entry of cotton grown in and imported from the States of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila, Durango, Chihuahua, Tamaulipas, and Lower California, Mexico.

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1916